Title: Reactive oxygen species (ROS) in spinal cord injured men.

Objective: To determine the role of ROS in the semen of men with spinal cord injury (SCI).

Materials and Methods: Semen samples were collected from 30 men with SCI and compared to 23 healthy controls. ROS levels were measured using chemiluminescence and WBC quantitation. Sperm motility was assessed using WHO criteria.

Results: ROS levels were significantly higher in SCI patients compared to controls. Sperm motility was inversely related to ROS levels. The addition of FMLP increased ROS levels, and the WBC concentration was directly related to ROS levels.

Conclusions: ROS may play a role in the semen of men with SCI, and this may affect sperm motility and overall semen quality.